THE WHIPPED SAVAGES

Another Long Chase After Kiowas.

A BAND OF WARRIORS DISPERSED

They Seek Refuge With Their Pacific Brethren.

"Kicking Bird" Delivers Them Up.

FORT SILL, I. T., Oct. 27, 1874. The present condition of the Indians on the war. path shows that if the estimate already made by in the revoit be correct, there are from 500 to 600 warriors missing. Where are they and what are they going to do? No one knows, and the im-prisoned braves are thus far mysteriously slient

and profess ignorance on the subject. I have made arrangements with my Delphic oracle, Kicking Bird, Chief of the Klowas, when he is in a "talking mood," which is not yet, to give his full views and all the information he has on the subject, which will undoubtedly be valuable. He has been driving here and there and in the saddle for the past four or five days hunting his stolen horses, many of which have been taken, and he stalks about in his Riowa sheet, moody and silent, at times sighing deeply and seeming to be sorely sad at heart. As I stated in a previous letter, he is the shrewd and cunning diplomat; not, however, dishonorable, but the very Machiavelli of the Indians, planning and carrying out schemes by which to save his people, and, for several days past, feigning other notives and movements. He has been bustly engaged at this, working to the best advantage with ing agent Howard and the military officer in charge of the Indians held as prisoners. He is not to be blamed, but should not be humored too far, as I lear is already the case. If the Indian is not

now, by fear of the military power, I am sure the present opportunity will be lost and ne guarantee secured that the very same defiance and lawless ness, for which he is being brought to task now. will not be repeated over and over again whenever his disposition moves him to foray, plunder, kill and destroy. The subordinate officers should be made to guard against misplaced and what in the retrospect may prove to have been lamentable leniency or unwise favor, and perhaps be found to produce a new set of "dragon's teeth."

THE CAPTIVE INDIANS STILL ARMED. The surrender of the arms and horses, as now carried on, is a sham and a "humbug," at least so far as the last voluntary captives is concerned. No horses of any account have been turned in. and the same may be said in regard to the arms. Further, the disarmed, as supposed or pretended, again go around here armed to the teeth-I met the Chief Issa-nan-i-ka, who pretended to have given up his gun, down at the traders' store fully armed, and with no less than two revolvers.

ANOTHER LONG CHASE AFTER KIOWAS. Advices were received here on the 26th by

couriers from General Sheridan, at Washita, dated Sunday, October 25, to the effect that Colonel Carpenter and Captain Little, with a detachment of the Tenth United States cavalry, composed of Companies L and M and seventeen Indian outs, had found a large trail of hostile Indians couts, had found a large trail of hostile Indians on the Mary's Butte or Rock and had followed them east and then south to Fort Coob, thence to the Washita River, near the Washita agency, where he lost the trail, but that his scouts had taken it up again at the junction of the Forts Coob and Sill roads, from winch point he had instructed Colonei Carpenter to pursue it, and, if he came upon the ingitive rascals, to engage them. Later in the day Colonei Carpenter arrived at this post with his command, having made a forced march of 115 miles. He marched eighty of them consecutively might and day, with but one nour's rest, closely pressing the retreating Indians, who were ascertained to be Klowas, lately of the band marshalled by Lone Woll, and supposed to number about seventy braves, with women and chidren, numbering in all about 150, with 500 or more poines. They were closely pursued, though at no time in sight, until foey reached Cache Creek, where they seemed to have scattered in all directions hear this agency, their tracks being stamped out and mixed up in contusion by their herds. In the graphic language of Conone Carpenter, who was very much disguisted at the indians having thus successfully clinical him, "the bottom seems to have lailen out of the Indian war," and the whole trouble, so lar as the Klowas are now concerned, will be to decide upon what punishment is to be meted out to them. It is to be hoped, if the military branen of the government is to de the duty, that it will be swift and sure. on the Mary's Butte or Rock and had followed

the government is to do its duty, that it will be swift and sure.

FUGITIVES IMPRISONED.

Later in the day, during the investigations in the Klowa camp near by, directed by Colonel Carleton. Who detailed an officer and an interpreter with a platoon of cavairy to call the roll and see it any hostile liddians had taken refuge within the camp, it was developed that five braves were there in miding. Their immediate delivery, with their arms and ponies, was insisted upon by the acting agent, Capitali howard, and after a lew moments promptly complied with. One, however, was missing, and wine the four were being taken to the ice-house a chief was seen riding double in hot haste to deliver the remaining prisoner behind min to the sergeant of the guard. At about time of clock Kicking Bird, chief of the Klowas, came with Capitain Howard to report his readiness to deliver up inheteen more of the warlike bucks, who had come in subsequently to surrender themselves, and they too were turned over to the guard and placed under look and key with their bretiren, who had been engaged in the same exploits as themselves on the plains.

COLOMEL SCHOFIELD'S PRISONERS.

We are awaiting the arrival of the prisoners captured by colonel Schofield, of the Tenth cavairy, which is expected momentarily under secort of capitains Norvail and seach's companies of cavairy and infantry. Heutenant Wilson, with a detachment of cavairy went this morning to meet them and assist in taking charge of the prisoners and horses. He will also shoot of the latter those unit for service and save the trouble and expense of bringing them into the post.

days in each month, I pound nour daily, 16 pounds sugar, 8 pounds coffee, 10 pounds soap, 5 pounds sait and 5 pounds tobacco each to 100 rations. When it is practicable I would keep the quantities at the lowest figures, and insist on the Indians raising enough to make up the deficiency. Indeed, they should be encouraged to provide for their own support. But in an emergency like the present, when, without any muit of their own, they are destitute, these quantities are wholly insufficient, and they will be driven by necessity to the plains to hunt. With the rations increased the wild tribes would have less excuse for staving away from their agencies for long periods, and I believe would be much more manageable.

I am very respectivity and truly, Ac.,

JONATHAN RICHARDS,

United States Indian Agent.

THE POOR INDIANS.

A Missionary's Story of Outrages Upon the Aborigines-The Record of Colonel
A. B. Meacham-A Man with a Bad Heart"-Why Captain Jack and His Warriors Killed the Peace Commis-

The Indian troubles have numerous factors, and of these several of the most important have been usually overlooked when the problem of how to stop the reas in their criminal courses has been considered either by the government or the general public. When the Indians break out and ravage the property and destroy the lives of border people, the great part or the population of the country, horrifled by the aspects of their crimes, cry out for their extermination, and the govern ment puts in process a system of forcible repression; but neither the people nor their officials look further than the fact that the Indians have done murders. The people, indeed, satisfy themselves that the motives of the Indians to murder are in their depraved nature, and calme with General Sheridan's epigrammatic opinion that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The government, nowever, seems another, without trying to find out if there were causes for the first outside of the restless, mad spirit of the reds; or, if some instances of oppression, of criminality towards the Indians, are shown to have excited them, the government appoints to correct the abuses the same men that indicted them. It is impossible, of course, for the United States government to apprehend and punish every white man who outrages the aborigines. Otherwise, troops would be continually scouring the Western country and the prisons of the military barracks would be filled almost continually with white rufflans. It is not meant that the whole settlers of the border land are scoundrels. General Sherman has given them an unnecessary certificate of good character, in which he very ingenuously compliments both them and himself with the remark that he also was a Western immigrant. Yet as there are scoundrels in the East, where civilization has had life for centuries, the Western settlers are not to be held as immedulate. Beside the regularly domiciled inhabitants of the Western country, there are parties of white men who roam through the vast territory; and it is by the doings of these fellows that the passions of the Indians are often excited. If the government is not able to punish these ruffians after their crimes upon the natives, it is surely, at least, able to punish those men whom it makes agents for, and in name protectors of the Indians, but who become in deed their violators.

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday conversed with a priest of the Catholic Church, who, since 1862, has been a missionary among the Indians of years of his missionary work has been passed in the Snake country; but he has also lived among the Modocs, the Houge River, the Klamath Indians and other tribes of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. He has journeyed over the route of Father De Smidt and passed far beyond its most extreme limit. It must be admitted,

route of Father De Smidt and passed far beyond its most extreme limit. It must be admitted, then, that this devoted missionary has had the fullest opportunity to estimate the Indian character. In his remarks yesterday he showed no desire to sketch the Indians as

PARAGONS OF SIMPLE VIRTUES;
as beings haturally good, but goaded into criminality and wretchedness by abuse. On the contrary, he spoke of them as men who act on unchecked natural impulses.

He knew them, he said, to be men such as all mankind would be without Christianity; men who never lorget or lorgive, who treasure wrongs till the time for revenge, and who keep the memory of "good deeds past" forever and requite them as often as they can. The Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory were told, it would revolt the people of the country." If they are on the reservations the agents rob them of their annulties and scant the food and clothing of which the government pays for liberal supplies. "I have known," said the missionary, "numerous agents who have grown enormously rich by such means as this. I remember that I once said to one of them, "—, you are getting rich by such means as this. I remember that I once said to one of them, "—, you are getting rich by such means as this. I remember that I once said to one of them, "—, you are getting rich by such means as this. I remember that I once said to one of them, "—, you are getting rich by such means as this. I remember that I once who is smart can get rich." I always have and always shall oppose the making of new reservations while this system of supervising them through civil agents is in force. When in the latter part of his first administration President Grant put the Indian land partner, and while this system of supervising them through civil agents is in force. When in the latter part of his first administration President Grant put the Indian Department under the War Department, and appointed the army officers to take care of the Indians, he did an excellent act. While the army officers were ever them the Indians were contented. They were treated well, their annuities were not withheld, nor was bad food in insufficient quantities sent to them. Somehow, what is termed their depraced hattered did not exhibit itself again until political exigencies once more put civil agents in full power. The campaign of 1872 brought before the administration numbers of politicians whom it was necessary to REWARD FOR THETE SENTICES in California and Oregon on behalf of the republican party. These men were given the care of the Indians and thus the opportunity to cheat them. The agents quackly resumed the old methods of misusing the Indians on their reservations; and to increase their opportunities, they did all in their power to have roving Indians transferred from the territories they claimed as their functing grounds to those reservations. The action of men, having this purpose in view, you will remember, was the main cause of the Modoc war."

odoc war." REPORTER—By the way, aid you know Captain

Expected by Colonel Schoeled, of the Prisoners appared by Colonel Schoeled, of the Prisoners appared by Colonel Schoeled, of the Prisoners excert or captains Sorvial and iscache companies a detachment of cavairy, went this morning to meet them and assist in taking charge of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will asso shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and norses. He will also shoot of the prisoners and t

The Bishop, of course, showed him the door, very politely. Finally, it was compulsory for the administration to reward him for his political services. He was in Washington at the time that the Modoc war began. He announced to the authorities there that he was known and trusted by the Indians, and he was, therefore, appointed a Commissioner to treat with them for peace.

REPORTER—Do you believe, as Father Gleason lately charged in Meacham's presence in Boston, that he was hated by the Indians; that they considered him the chief cause of all their ills, and that his presence in the council made the Indians try to kill all the Peace Commissioners in order to revenge themselves on him—in short, that General Canby and Dr. Thomas were sacrificed to his dishonesty?

revenge themselves on him—in short, that General Canby and Dr. Thomas were sacrificed to his dishonesty?

Missioxany—I believe that there is much truth in Father Gleason's remarks. I know that the Indians on every side hated Meacham. Those tribes that were not on reservations knew of him and leit a contempt for him. General Crooke will bear witness that the Snake Indians knew of him, and they must have learned his character from the Modocs, who have been their allies for many years. Both to General Crooke and to myself the Snake chiefs spoke of him, saying, "Maltas tom tom?" (lie has a bad heart). Once, when he was superintendent, Meacham tried to treat with the Snakes, to induce them to go upon a reservation, but Yawewah and Wenamaca said to him, contemptuously, "Kalteraa" (Go your way). Failing to negotiate with them, Meacham wanted to coerce the Snakes, General Crooke would not permit him to do so, as the Snakes were peaceful, General Crooke's policy proved to be right. The Snakes have ever since kept the inith they pledged to him: they love that officer and they lear him. If he had been kept in charge of the Columbia Department I think there would never have been any trouble with any of the Indian tribes. I believe that military officers keep the best guard over the Indians. I have known the officers who have been in the Indians sections of Oregon and California, and I know that there is not a dishonorable man among them. General Crooke, Majors Dallas and Otis are the only others to whom I can refer now by name, and they are splendid specimens of American gentlemen and soldiers.

REFORER—Do you recall any other methods of outraging the Indians?

Missionary—The agents have, of course, been helped in their ill treatment of the Indians. There are settlers who have systematically annoyed the tribes, who have outraged the women and shot at the men with the purpose to excit the surface.

Missionary—The agents have, of course, been helped in their ill treatment of the Indians. There are settlers who have systematically annoyed the tribes, who have outraged the women and shot at the men, with the purpose to excite the natives to crime. It was their ulterior purpose, of course, to have the Indians transferred from lertile lands, which they would immediately occupy, to reservations where the agents would profit by their presence. Suca men as these aided Meacham to remove the Modocs in 1894 up into Oregon, and such men as these aided to cause the war with that tribe in 1872. I have also known settlers to encourage an outbreak among the Indians for the purpose of bringing troops into their district. They would have large quantities of hay, oats, &c., and these they could sell with great profit to the government. Beside these avaricious settlers there is another class of people who incense the Indians. These do not do it for avarice always. They often act from sheer brutafity. They wander in parties through the country, and they seidom scruple to try their rifies upon a distant solitary native. These are the men who are the most given to insuling the Indian women.

The reporter conversed for several hours with the missionary, and the above is the substance of his statements. He has good reasons for not wishing to have his name published in this article. He has now given to the public the knowledge that he has acquired during years of hard work, with the hope that it will do away with all sense-less crices for the extermination of the Indians and induce a proper care for their welfare, which will lead to their incorporation with our population as law-loving people.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Proceedings of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations.

The American Representation and American Interests in the Council at Geneva.

GENEVA. Oct. 10, 1874. The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations has closed its second annual Conference, held at the Hotel de Ville, of this city, in the nall made historical by having witnessed the sittings of the Alabama Arbitration Commission. It was attended by distinguished men from Italy, Spain, France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, the United States, and even Japan. A definitive constitution of the Association was adopted, and officers were elected for the ensuing year, the president being D. Dualey Field, of New York, and the general secretary, Dr. James B. Miles, of Boston. Count Sciopis, of Turin, the President of the Alabama Commission, was elected honorary president. Two international secretaries were also appointed-to reside in London, Mr. H. C. Tucker, barrister, and Mr. Frederic Parry in Paris. The proceedings took place in English and French, though the former language predominated, the English-speaking members present outnumbering the others. The president, Mr. Field, from his acquaintance with both languages, was able to do that which was frequently necessary—namely, to translate sum-marily from the one to the other for the enlightenment of the members required to vote on the various questions. Mr. Field was certainly a bined with firmness, contributed greatly to the prompt despatch of business. The determination

of the time and place of meeting for the Confer-

ence of 1875 was left to the Council, it being

in the United States. WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. Besides the discussion and adoption of a consti-tution the proceedings consisted for the most part of the reading of papers, many of them of great merit and value, against war and in favor of international arbitration, and on the subjects of uniformity among nations in money, bills of exchange and negotiable securities, protection of intellectual property, rules of the sea, &c. Reports on these topics will be made to the next Conference by the committees to which they were referred; but the most important move forward in the way of practical business was a direction to the Council to cut up into parts or sections, and to distripute to suitable committees, with a view to reports at the next Conference, the President's sterly work of "Draft Outlines of an International Code." a translation of which in Italian has tavo volume of 547 pages, by Professor Pierantoni. The great and solid merit of this work is highly eulogized by the eminent jurists from differen countries which the past fortnight has seen asthoroughly reviewed and slited through the labors committees, charged each with a particular portion or topic, it will then have acquired a matured form, to which the serious attention of governments can be invited with higher authority than can attach to the work of any single individual jurist. A translation of Mr. Field's work into French, also, is in preparation in Paris, but it will be six or seven months before it can be completed for publication. I pre. some that it will also be issued in German. Mr. Field announces his intention to live to the age of Dr. Parr (which was, I believe, 154), if necessary to see the eventual triumph of the cause into which he has thrown all his energy. He certainly seems as young a man, in vigor of both mind and body, as I remember him forty years ago. .

The proceedings of THE CONFERENCE WOUND UP by a general meeting, to which the public were invited. The announcement that Père Hyacinthe was to speak filed to its utmost capacity the enormous building of the Grande Salie de la Réformation. There were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons present, nearly all comfortably seated. I certainly never listened to more magnificent eloquence than that of the lamous orator. Other good speeches were also made—by Mr. Henry Richard (a member of Parliament) for England, Mr. Parry for France, Dr. Miles for the United States and Señor Macourta for Spain. There was also a good speech in the soit and fow accents of the Japanese, of which a translation into French was read immediately after. The representative of Japan at this Conference was Mr. Kawasi, the Japanese Minister to Italy, who was ordered by his government to attend, though not, or course, in an official capacity. By his modesty, politeness and excellent sense that gentleman has won the esteem of all brought into contact with him. His whe, too, is a very pretty and sweet little woman. She has a Drother how at school at the Peekskill Academy, New York.

Americans attending the Conference, besides the President and General Secretary good speeches were also made-by Mr. Henry

Americans attending the Conference, besides the President and General Secretary aiready named, were Judge Peabody, of your Supreme Court; Professor Isloot, of Maine, and Mr. John L. O'smilwan, formerly United States Minister to Portugal. The attendance of Robert C, Winthrop was prevented by the state of health of a member of his family. Chief Justice Daly, of your Common Piece, was also present on the last day as

a visitor, and responded very felicitously for his country to a tonat at a sumptuous banquet given yesterday aiternoon to the association by one of its members, Mr. Gerstanberg, of London, the Chairman of the English Committee of Foreign Rondbudgers. of the association is to be assued shortly by the of the association is to be issued shortly by the council, inviting the accession to its membership of all suitable and proper persons interested in its objects. It is not contemplated to limit them to jurists, but to give a broader and more popular character to the organization by including numerous other classes of society. I will send you a copy as soon as its form shall have been finally settled.

character to the organization by including numerous other classes of society. I will send you a copy as soon as its form shall have been finally settled.

The "Institute of International Law," which also held its second meeting the previous week in the same hall, is a distinct institution, though pursuing to a great extent the same general object, while most of its members are also members of the "Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations." The former is a limited body of jurists exclusively, not more than fifty in number. Its work is of a more exclusively scientific and technical character than that of the association. Mr. Field is a prominent member of both, while his published "Brait outlines of an international Code" must necessarily constitute the main basis of the studies and action of both. No conflict nor rivairy can exist between them, and the uphili work before them is enough to tax the powers of all disposed to co-operate in distinct modes and on different lines. This simultaneous creation of two organizations was the fruit of accident, not of design; but in this as in many other cases accident has worked out a good practical result. The history of it is a little curious. This whole movement may be said to have begun with Mr. Field's action at the British Congress of Social Science, held at Manchester in the month of September, 1880. He attended that body for the purpose of bringing forward the subject of codification of the law of hations. The result was the appointment of a committee of three, himself being one of the three, to prepare a draft of a code to serve as a loundation. Mr. Field was the only one who did anything; but he worked enough for these, and his volume of "Draft Outlines" was the result. Dr. James B. Miles, of Boston, was the first to undertake the next work of getting together into a conference a sufficient number of eminent jurists of all countries for the organization of some combined action—first upon public opinion and eventually upon the different gove

"International Code Committee," formed at a private meeting held at Mr. Field's residence in New York.

THIS COMMITTEE

determined to invite a number of the leading jurists and professors of international law in Europe to meet together at some convenient city, and in preparation therefor Dr. Miles made a pretty complete tour of Europe, finding the idea everywhere received with lavor by the persons to whom he addressed himself. On his return he passed through the town of Ghent, where he called on Mr. Rolin-Jacckmyus, editor of the Kevue du Droit International, to whom he ireely communicated all that had been done, and that was about carried out to its further developments. This gentleman entered july into the scheme, and told Dr. Miles that he was himself contemplating a similar conference and that he was preparing an article for his Review on the subject, before separating he suggested to the Doctor that he, in his own name, as editor of that Review, should convene the proposed meeting at Ghent. To this Dr. Miles could only answer that, as he was acting with and for others, he had no authority to merge the action of the American International Code Committee in that which the other proposed to do as an individual, but that as he was then on his way home he would submit the suggestion to his friends. The American Committee saw no advantage to the cause in the suggestion. They accordingly issued their invitations according to their programme, convening the projected meeting at Brussels for the loth of October, 1873. On the return of Dr. Miles to Europe he lound that Mr. Jacckmyus, on his side, had carried his own idea into effect, and had convened at Ghent for September a similar meeting for the same object. Thus it came about that both were held. At Ghent was constituted the more restricted organ, ization called the "institute of International Law?" at Brussels the broader one, which i have above described as the "Association for the Relorm and Codification of the Law of Nations." It was swisely resolved by the l

PETTING A LION.

The placidity of the lion "Kennedy" and the sharoness of his claws was tested by a young gentleman yesterday atternoon, during his, no doubt, first visit to Central Park, The old lion was quietly dozing away, with his paws hanging out of the cage, when the youth in question came along and began to pat his foot in a manner that rather annoyed the king of beasts. "Kennedy" bore it pa-tiently, however, for a while; but finally made up his mind that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and at the same time he made up his claws, and when they came down they caught the young gentleman on the back of the hand. His friends immediately instituted a search for the nearest drug store.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Nov. 1, 1374.

The sites of print cloths during the past week were
36.500 pieces, on a basis of 55c. a 55c., 30 days, for extra
and good standard 6426 goods. There has been a lair
demand for spot goods, with some sales for spring dedemand for spot goods, with some sales for spring degenerally, who are inclined than the offer of outgraspot cloths are now nearly cleaned out of this market,
though some small lots are neld which have not yet
been offered for sale.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone. LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business. The line will be found of great service to those having

business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraph communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be now a strended to with all possible despatch. All messages must be prepaid.
The following rates have been established:

Private messages twenty-five cents for ten words or less; two cents for every additional word. Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for the New York Herald free.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Annatrees. Heraid Ship News Office, pler No I Bast River. Heraid Branch Office, No 1265 Broadway. Heraid Branch Office, corner Soerum and Fulton

streets, Brooklyn.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LL At the Heraid Branch Offices, corner of Boerum and Pulton streets, Brooklyn, and 1265 Broadway, New York will be a bulietin of the arrival of all steamers daily

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE

Steamer.	Sail		Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wyoming	Nov	3.		
Schiller	INov.	3.	Hamburg	113 Broadway.
Algeria	Nov.	4.	Liverpool	& Bowling Green
Helvetia	Nov.	4.	Liveropol	69 Broadway.
Thuringia	Nov.	5.	liamourg	61 Brondway.
Batavia	Nov.	7.	Liverpool.	4 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyi		7.	Liverpool.	15 Broadway
Oceanic		7.		ly Broadway
France		7.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Elvsia		7.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar		₹.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Nov.		Liverpool.	29 Broadwar
Abyssinia	INOV.	11.	Liverboot.	4 Bowling Green
State of Pennsy		11.	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Hohenzollern		11.	Bremen	2 Bowing Green
W A Schotten		12.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway.
Suevia		12.	!!amburg	bi Broadway.
Pereire		14.	Havre	M Kroadway
City of New York				15 Broadway.
Republic	Nov.	14.	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Donau		14.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Holland	Nov.	14.	London	69 Broadway
Victoria			Giasgow	7 Powling Green
Goethe		17.	Hamburg.	113 Broadway
Idaho	Nov.	17	Liverpool.	29 Broad way.
Russia		18.	Liverpoot.	4 Bowling Green
Westphalia			Hamburg	61 Broadway.
City of Lendon			Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Nov.	21.	Liverboot.	19 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Nov.	21.	Glasgow	7 Bowung Green
State of Nevada	Nov.	25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Nevada	Nov.	25.	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Pommerania	INOV.	26.	Hamburg.	61 Broadway.
Mans	Nov.	26.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway.
Anriatic	Nov.	28.	Laverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Nov.	28.	Liverpool.	15 Broadway.
California	Nov.	28.		7 Bowning Green
France	INov.	28.	Havre	56 Broad way.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND
HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

MATERICAL PROPERTY AND STEAM YACHTS AND
HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

MATERICAL PROPERTY AND SOUTH APPLOY FOR FOR FROM PROPERTY AND WATERFORD, Oct 31—Valled, hark Teresa Picasco (Ital).

MATERICAL PROPERTY AND WATERFORD, Oct 31—Valled, hark Teresa Picasco (Ital).

MATERICAL PROPERTY AND WATERFORD, Oct 31—Valled, hark Teresa Picasco (Ital).

MATERICAL PROPERTY AND WATERFORD, Oct 31—Valled, hark Teresa Picasco (Ital).

log, run ashore on Scattary Islams as the loward compariments.
Steamship Gen Meade. Sampson, New Orleans Oct 24, with moles and nassengers to F Baker.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Oct 29, with moles and passengers to WR Garrison.
Steamship Generator, Jones, winnington, NC, 65 hours, with navail tires, AS to WF Civil A Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with moles and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship (2).

Notion, with miss and passengers to the old Dominian Steamship & C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with indee and passengers to Te Kenvon.

Steamship & C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with indee and passengers to J C Kenvon.

Steamship North Fount, Smith, Philadelphia, with mass to the Lorillard Steamship of the Control of the September of the Lorillard Steamship of the September of t

BOUND SOUTE.

Steamship City of New Bedford, Springer, New Bedford for New York, with make and passengers.
Steamship Tillie, Bailey, New London for New York, with make and bassengers.
Brig Starlight, Stover, New Haven for New York, in bailast to master.
Scar Dr Wm R Powers, Walters, Norwalk for New York. York. Schr Sallie W Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton for New York. ork. Schr Satise Burton, Burley, Stamtord for New York. Schr O C Acken, Meade, Stamtord for New York.

BOUND MAST. Brig Alice M Putnam, Atwood, New York for Boston, both Vesta (Br), Paimer, New York for Bockland, NB, Schr John Wentworth, Crowell, New York for Nor-rich. rich.
Schr Tahmiroo, Smith, New York for Norwich.
Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, Philadelphia for Bris Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, Weehawken fo

ediord.
Schr Frances (Br), Carter, New York Ior St John, NB.
Schr S M Tyler, Hart, Hoboken tor Somerset.
Schr Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, Hudson for Somerset.
Schr Mary Emma, Brown, New York for Northport.
Schr Aunte J Russell, Chatfield, Baitimore for Gissen-

Schr Chas Hawley, Lewis, New York for Hartford, Schr Itienzi, Cobleigh, Rondout for Newport, Schr Eim City, Keily, New York for New Haven. Schr D B Pitts, Weils, Weehawken for Boston. Schr Enterprise, Dayton, New York for Milloridge. Schr Twiight, Johnson, Trenton for Standiord. Schr G Stancille, Bryant, Amboy for Middletown. Schr S M Evans, Rich, Philadelphia for Lyun. Schr C E Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia for New Bed-ord.

ford.
Schr A E Willard, Davis, Amboy for Bangor.
Schr Balloon, Harper, Hoboken for Fall River.
Schr Cordeina Newkirk, Huntung, Philadelphia for East
Greenwich.
Schr John Manlove, Smith. Port-Johnson for Provi-Watchful, Gill, New York for Providence, r Klien Perkins, Kelly, New York for Providence, r C W Cummings, Knowles, Newburg for Provi-

dence.
Schr it Willetts, Snow, New York for Salem.
Schr A Heaton, Phinney, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr JH Perry, Perry, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Thomas Jefferson, Bioxham, Haverstraw for
Stanford.
Schr Haze, McNamee, New York for Greenwich.
Steamer Gaiates. Gale. New York for Providence.
Wind at sunset WNW, fresh.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

Newport, RI, Oct 31, 1874.
The schr Davison, of Northport, Ll. which foundered last week off Watch Hill, with a cargo of scrap iron, last week off Watch Hill, with a cargo of scrap fron, from New York for New Bedford, less E by S trom Watch Hill, at a distance of \$3\forall miles from the shore, in 26 feet of water. The head of her topmast, languing by the eves of the righting, is out of water. Mariners will govern themselves accordingly.

The steamers Old Cotony and Newport, of the Fall River line, which have been put in complete order at this port since their withdrawal from the route last spring, were brought into use to-night for the winter's work. The Bristol and Providence will be laid up here for the winter, and will be thoroughly overhauled and renovated by the company's workmen employed at the repair shops.

STRANSHIP QUEBEC (BP), from Liverpool for Quebec, before reported, collided Oct 20 off Indian Cove with bars Charles Chaloner (Br), from Queece for Bristol, with lumber, and ship Princess Alexandra, from Quebec for Greenook. The steamship had boats, stanchious and two plattes on starboard bow damaged. The Chas chaloner lost anchor, cutwater, jibboom and headgear. The Frincess Alexandra was cut down 15 feet amidanips: will discharge cargo and dock for the winter. The Quebec was selzed for \$15,000.

BARE UNA, from Calcutta for San Francisco, before pe-ported totally wrecked, is insured for \$57,000 in Boston and \$15,000 in Philadelphia offices.

BARK MARY ANN WILSON (Br), at San Francisco Oct 24 from Higgo, on Oct 2, in iat 39 59 N, ion 153 29 W, had a very heavy typhoon, lasting 6 hours, but blowing hard for 10 hours; shifted ballast and threw ship on beam ends.

SUB PINTA 70 tons, of Bangus, has been purchased by Cant Wm C Paddock, of New Bedtord, and she will be employed in the ireight business, halling from that port, under his command. She is now loading at Bangor for Virginia.

Virginia.

Schrift, Tyler, from Jacksonville for New Haven, put into Charleston 1st inst leaking.

Too Nextlike E Rawson, lying at T wharf, Boston, was siightly injured by fire yesterday morning.

Too Abrille, Beore reported ashore on Brandywine Shoals, went on about 5:30 PM on 29th ult, during a thick fog, and soon after filled with water. The crew were obliged to leave her at 7 AM on Friday, and were taken to Philadelphia by the tug G W Childs toget assistance, which went down on saturday morning, but it was thought that the rough weather on Friday night would break the tug up. She is valued at about \$23,00, is partally insured, and is owned by thomas Maguire and others, of Philadelphia.

Yacht Ethics of Portland. Yacar Erant, of Portland, 39 tons, has been sold to parties at Darlen, Ga, and is to be used for a pilot boat at that port and vicinity.

a schooler of 10 tons hearly ready for indicaling, essigned for the fishing business, and is for side. W R & D A Burnham have a vessel of 105 tons nearly completed, owned by Mr Tarr, or Gloucester, and intended for the finning business. Aaron O Burnham, is at work on a schooner of 10 tons, to be owned by H Sabson & Co, or Gloucester. John James is building schooner of 100 tons for Fitz Nayward, of Gloucester. He is also making a model for a schooner of 260 tons, to be sunched in the spring, and to be owned by Henry Cook, of Frovincetown. Charles O Story has commenced a vessel of 175 tons, to be launched in the spring. She is calculated for either fashing or freighting. She is calculated for either fashing or freighting. She is calculated for either fashing for Messen Clark & Somes, or Gloucester. He also has a schooner of Hotons nearly completed, which is for sale. Burnham & Simpling. She is for sale. Hill tons nearly ready for the Axi Newfurr port Axinson & Fillmore have commenced laying the keel for a moderate sized bark to be built immediately. Her frame is to be of New Hamspahire white oak and is already out and in the yard. The dimensions of the vessel will be as follows:—Length of heel; which will give as her messurement about 700 tons.

Notice to Maximers.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHTS IN NUTRICALANDS INDIA.

The lightship in the Westrat, near Sourabava, for which the goudoat No 67 was temporarily substituted, was replaced there on the 240 of April, 154, but in the month of July following an anchored cruiser was sgain substituted for it. From sunrise to sunset a brightly burning lantern will be exposed, and on the approach of vessels a gong will be sounded.

Near the roads of Banjoewanjie the bark Withelmina has sunk in 20 metres (1) tathoms) of water, in the following bearings:

A large prominent tree on the Java coast, N & W.

A buoy on the "Yan Ommenskip," N & W.

The harbor light of Banjoewanjie, W & S.

The headiand of Patham, S & W.

As a few spars which appear above water mark the spot where the wreck lies no beacon will be placed until it may be presumed that the wreck will not shift its place. Notice to Mariners.

The lighthouse, which is one constructed on screw pleas is situated inside the bar at the entrance to the Bangkok River, on the edge of the East Bank, in lat 13 79 26 N, ion 100 35 39 E. The light is a fixed bright light of the third class, about 44 feet above the level of high water, and will be visible from a ship's deck at a distance or about 10 miles. The toil is fixed at one cent and a hair in this, and the light will be exhibited on and after Nov 9 1376.

Whalemen.

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Bedford Oct 31. bark Chas W Morgan. Tinkham, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, Fayal May II, with 1410 bbls sp and 250 do wh oil. Sent home on the voyage 160 bbls sp oil. Reports spoke Aug 29, lat 5934 N, lon 39 55 W, bark Edward Everett, Silya, NB, 40 bbls sp and 25 do wh oil this season; Sept 4, lat 40 21 N, lon 39 40 W, ship Cornelius Howland, Homan, do. 120 bbls sp oil; 22d, lat 40 27 N, lon 39 53 W, bark Clarice, Marchant, Edgartown, 900 bbls sp oil, all told, Oct 12, lat 43 40 N, lon 56 02 W, sohr Sarah B Putnam, of Beverly, bound to Grand Banks

Spoken.

Spoken. Steamship Glenshee (Br., Pierce, from New York for Dublin, Oct 12, lat 41, 10n 62, 11 for Portland for Monte-West Lower Lower

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP CAPTAINS.

Merchants, shipping agents and ship captains are in formed that by telegraphing to the Herato London Bureau, No 46 Fleet street, the arrivals at and depart-pres from European ports and other ports abroad, of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

GLASGOW, Oct 31-Sailed, ship Florence Treat, Short, LIVERPOOL Oct 31-Sailed, ship Speculator (Br), Pit-

man, Key West.
Lizzand, Oct 31—Arrived off, ship Tranquebar, Waterhouse, from Havre for

PLYMOUTH, Now 1—Arrived, steamship Cimbria (Gor),
Brandt, New York for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct 31—Arrived, steamship Minnesota

(Br. Quinn, New York for Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, Oct 31-Arrived, steamship Weser (Ger),

SPOKEN. Ship Solomon, Ferguson, from San Francisco for Liverpool, no date, lat 25 S, lon 32 W.

Foreiga Ports.

Poreign Ports.

Calcutta. Sept 22—in port British ships Strathblane. Poe, and Lilian, Hall, for New York; Pembroke Castle, and Wave Queen, for do: Syra, for do via Fort Spain; Dacca, for do via Demerara: bark Elisworth, Wass, for Australia and back; and others reported later. Hosoidu, Oct 3—in port ship Syren, Benson, from Boston, disg; barks Helen W Almy, Freeman, from Humbolit Bay, arrived cept 25, do: Ride Br., Buncle, from Liverpool, disg, for Fortland, O: Jane A Faikinburg, Brown, ldg; Timandra, Raveas, unc; schr Gen Harney, Redfield, do.

Noars Sydney, CB, Oct 21—Arrived, bark Lothair, Brown, New York.

Prinkansoco, Oct 29—Arrived previous, bark Imperador, Simonton, Baltimore.

Querse, Oct 30—Cleared, steamship Nova Scotian (Br), Richardson, Liverpool.

Sydney, CB, Oct 21—Cleared, schr W W Lord, Landry, New York.

American Ports.

American Ports. American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 1—Arrived, steamships Johns Hopkins,
Haliett, Baltimore; Gen Whitney, Hallett, New York;
schr Trade Wind, Llovd, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Steamship Worcester.
BALTI MORB, Oct 31—Arrived, schr Kate Miller, from
Galvsston.

Nov 1—Arrived, steamer Vineland, Bowen, New York, BRUNSWICK, Ga. Oct dl—Cleared, brig Rover (Br), BRINSWICK, Sa, Oct 31—Cleared, brig Rover (BC), for Bwilck, Oct 30—Cleared, schrs Leonard A Burnham, BaN Gol. Roberts, Mohiler, Restless, Burnham, Washington, BaTH, Oct 30—Sailed, ship St. Mannew, Wood, New York; schrs Arnes, Hodgdon, Washington; George B Young, Marshall, Baltimore; James H Deputy, McMahon, New York.

31st—Sailed, ship Oriental (new), Otis, New York; brig Castalia, Whitmore, Mobile; schr Julia Baker, Baker, New York.

BRISTOL, Oct 30—Arrived, schr Harvest, Corwin, Providence for New York.

CHARLESION, Novi—Arrived, steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York: schrs Ella M Watts, from Weymouth, Jessio B Smith, Tyler, Jacksonville for New Haven, leaky.

Railed—Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York, bark Bessie Parker (Br), Wren, Liverpool; schrs Grace Andrews, Andrews, London; Grace Bradley, Turner, Boston Verrs, Cot 27—Arrived, schr Clara Rankin, Red
ger P Philadelphia. DANVERS, Oct 27-Arrived, sohr Clara Rankin, Redgers, Philadelphia, DIGHTON, det 22—Arrived, schr Sylvester Hale, Cote-man, Poughkeepsie, EASTPORT, Oct 21—Arrived, schrs Starlight, Blatchord, New York, 22d—Sailed, schrs Lyndon, Cassidy, Newark; Spartel, 22d—New York, Crossman, New York.

27th—Arrived, schr Carrie W, Fearebay, New York.
EAST GREENWICH, Oct 29—Arrived, schr L O Wells,

27th—Arrived, schr Carrie W. Fearebay, New York.
EAST GREEN WICH, Oct 29—Arrived, schr LO Weila,
Weils, Port Johnson.
FALL RIVER, Oct 29—Arrived, steamer Berks, Worth,
Philadelphia; schrs L Daniels, Smith, New York; I H
Borden, Baker, Elizabethport; Cloud, Catheart, Frenton, NJ.
30th—Arrived, schr T B Smith, Bowman, Newburg
(and sailed to return).
Sailed—Schrs Adice C Noves, Baker; Eliza Hamilton,
Cole; Thos Fotter, Handy, and L H Tolles, Menan, New
York; J S Terry, do.
GALVESTON, Oct 28—Arrived, schr Witch of the
Wave, Echawaria, Tuxpan.
GARDINER, Me, Oct 31—Arrived previous, schrs Albert Daily, Nason, New York; Mary Jane, Bowe, and
Planet, Stevens, Georgetown.
Sailed previous—Schrs J H Deputy, McMahon, New
York; Seguin, Philadelphia; E H Furber, Georgetown:
GLOUCESTER, Oct 30—Arrived, schrs Gem, Thomas,
Rockland for New York; Four Sisters, Bickmore, Clark's
GLOUCESTER, Oct 30—Arrived, schrs Gem, Thomas,
Rockland for New York; Four Sisters, Bickmore, Clark's
Gland for do; Percy L Smith, Upton, New York of Yarmouth.
Sist—Arrived, schr Active (Br), Rockland for New Sist-Arrived, schr Active (Br), Rockland for New York. MOBILE, Oct 31-Cleared, bark La Plata, Phillips. Providence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 1—Arrived at the Passes, steamships Darien (Br), Leighton, New York; Ashland, Baker, Baltmore. Baltimore,
Sailed—Steamsnips Knickerbocker, and United States;
Sailed—Steamsnips Knickerbocker, and United States;
ship Riverside: bark Frank Marion.
Steamship Jamaican (Br), aground at the Southwest
Pass, is from Vera Cruz.
NORFOLK. Oct 30—Arrived, schr Minnehaha, Myers.

Pass, 18 from tera Cro.

NORFOLK, Oct 30—Arrived, schr Minnehaha, Myera, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD. Oct 31—Arrived, steamer Rattlesnake, Artis, Boston for Philadelphia; schrs M H Read, Benson, Philadelphia; Golden Eagle, Keiley, and Hastings, Chase, New York.

Sailed—schr G L, Lovell, New York.

New Bediord for New York.

30th—Arrived, schrs Win P Burpen, Adams, and Jesse B Allen, Davis, Irom Rondout; Elizabeth, Barker, Sandwich for New York; S J Pinkham, Pinkham, Fortland for do; Gen Banks, McFarland; Abbot Lawrence, Griffin, and Everglade, Shaw, Sailem for do; G W Baldwin, brewster, Rockiand for do; Sea Flower, Lincoln, Orleans for do; John Stroup, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia; Vicksburg, now, Bangor for do; S Washburg, Hathaway, Taunton for New York; Georgiana, Jones, Pawur, Ket for do.

Sailed—Schr Island City, Allen, New York for Beverly 30th, PM—Arrived, schrs Leonard Daniels, Smith, Vall River for New York; Harvest, Corwin, Providence for do; S A Mount, Hallock, Somersst for do (and all sailed AM 31st).

31st AM—Sailed, schrs David G Floyd, Clifford, for

do; S A Mount, Hallock, Somerset for do (and all sailed AM 3181)

3181 AM—Sailed, schrs David G Floyd, Clifford, for Yew York; H F Ely Stokes; Challongs, Ferry, and Sa-rah Jane, Long, 40; Elisha T Smith, Baker, Previdence for New York; Mary E Gase, Church, Fall River for do; Mantic, Norria, Lauton for do; sloop Clio, Tisdale, de

Mantic, Norris, faunton for do, Nobo City, Also sailed, schrs Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for New York: & Leach, Pendieron, Rockland for do; S G Pink hum, Pinkham. Portland for do; G W Baldwin, Brew ster, Rockland for do; Elizabeth, Parker, Cohasset Narrows for do; John Stroup, Mickerson, Boston for Philadelphia: Vietsaurg, Snow, Bangor for do; Evergreen, Shaw; Gen Banks, McParland, and Abbott Lawrence, Griffin, Salem for Port Johnson.

NOEWICH, Oct 30—Arrived, schr Robin Hood, Philadelphia. for New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 31—Cleared, steamers Hercules,

FHILADELPHIIA, Oct 31.—Cheared, steamers Heronies, Swasoy, Boston; Williamsport, Wiletts, do. Nov 1.—Arrived, steamer Fanita, Howe, New York, PORTLAND, Oct 30 (not 318).—Arrived, brig Iza, Noyes New York, schrs Annie Lewis, Brown, Brunswick, Ga; H Prescott, Freeman, Norfotk, Cyrus Ball, Howe, Philadelphia; G;M Porter, Allen, South Amboy; Sedonia, Johnson, do; W A Duboso, Norfoth, Bangor for New York; Como, Lewis, Millbridge for ao. Cleared—Barks Ad Gray, Race, Buenos Avres; Lizzie Merry, Lawrence, Havann; sohr Alice Borda, Baltimore.

Haven, put into Charleston ist inst leaking.

Tug Nellie E Rawson, lying at T wharf, Boston, was slightly injured by fire yesterday morning.

Tug Adeland, before reported ashore on Brandywine Shoals, went on about 5:30 PA on 29th uit, during a thick fog, and soon after filled with water. The crew were obliged to leave her at TAM on Friday, and were taken to Philadelphia by the tug G W Childs, to get assistance, which went down on saturday morning, but it was thought that the rough weather on Friday night would break the tug up. Ne is valued at about 23,000, by an analysing insured, and is owned by shomas Maguire and others, of Philadelphia.

Yacus Ethek, of Portland, 30 tons, has been sold to parties at Darlen, Ga, and is to be used for a pilot boat at that pors and vicinity.

Shippeulind—A Essex, Mass, Willard A Burnham has a schooner of 116 tons nearly ready for launching, designed for the fishing business, and is for sale. W R & D A Burnham have a vessel of 105 tons nearly completed, owned by M Tarr, of Gloucester, and intended Stoots, and schr Mary A Predmore, Sherman New York.

PAWFUCKET, Oct 30—Sailed, schr Saratoga, Mickerson, New York.

ROUKLAND, Oct 30—Sailed, brig M C Haskell, Hall Washington: schr Luoy Ames, Bishop: James Henry, Trueworthy: Idaho, Jameson: Carrie Jones, Colcord Herald, Hall: Irade Wind, Grav, and Billow, Averall New York; Brigadier, Norton, Nortolk.

ROCKPORT, Me. Oct 77—Arrived, schre Almira M Cloutman, Thurston, and Gocheco, Young, New York, 29th—Sailed, brig Maria Norwood, Androws, New Orleans, Phan Cisco, Oct 22—Sailed, bark Edward R 20th—Sailed, brig Maria Norwood, Androws, New Orleans.

SAN FMANCISCO, Oct 23—Sailed, bark Edward R
Kingman, searse, Honolulu (has been reported cleared
20th for Baker's Island and Liverpool.
23th—Arrived, ship Valparaiso, Manson, Liverpool
(hot as before reported): bark Legal Tender, Marshall
Tahlit; brig Ameila, Rinier, La Paz via Magdalena Hay.
Cleared—Ships Oneota (Br), Dowell, Liverpool: Mary
Bangs, Bagatian.
Sailed—Barks Carl Both (Ger), Niemann, Queenstowas.
Svelina (Ger), Sanuel, Cork; Naworth (Br), Wilbur, do:
Marama (Br), Hoyer, Tahlit.
SAVANNAH, Oct 31—Sailed, steamships San Saivador.
Nickerson, New York, Montgomery, Faircloth, do: Ton
awands, Wilbanks, Philadelobia; bark W k Heard
Robbins, Mont; video.
Cleared—Bark Dartmouth (Br), Reynolds, Liverpool
Nov 1—Arrived, bark Algeria (Br), Brownell, Answerp. Nov 1—Arrived bar werp.

SALEM, Oct 3:—Arrived, brig Matilda, Coomba, Port SALEM, Oct 3:—Arrived, brig Matilda, Coomba, Port Johnson; sohrs Albion, Smith, and Eveline, Bagley, South Amboy: Alquiszar, Lew; Arthur Burton, Frobock: Geo & Ulibert, Bryant; James Bliss, Hatchi, L Dwentworth, Gould; N Herry, Winslow; Saxon, Leisnd, and Hazieton, Rogers, Port Johnson; H S Bridges, Landach Hohogan

> NEW YORK EERRE 7 FLLER EERER

wentworth, Gould; N Berry, Winslow; Naxon, Leiand, and Hazieton, Rogers, Port Johnson; H S Bridges, Landeck, Hotoken, WILMINGTON, NC, Oct 3)—Cleared, brig Zavia (Nor, Ommundsen, Cork for orders, WAREHAM, Oct 30—Arrived, schrs Kate Thomas, Barlow, and Splendid. Phinney, New York.

MISCELLAVEOUS.

EEEEEEERR .: BREWERY, EIGHTEENTH STREET,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES, A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFER-ent States, legal everywhere; describen, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge and di-vorce granted; advise free.

M. HOUSE, Attornay, Di Broadway

A. HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, COR

A TA SPECIFIED MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALors' Protective Union of the Pirst Assembly district
held at 19t Futton street, Priday, October 20, 1878, Mr.
William J. wyer, of the Pirth ward, presiding, it was
unanimously resolved to indorse Mr. Nicholas Mulier
as their choice to represent their interest in the next
Legislature. We call upon all liquor dealers in the Pirst
Assembly district to co-operate and further the election
of Mr. Muller.
DAVID J. CON-ELI, Secretary.